WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"WITH SWEETEST FLOWERS ENRICH'D, FROM VARIOUS GARDENS CULL'D WITH CARE."

VOL. XI.—NO. 42. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1799. WHOLE NO. 562.

GRIMALDI;

A TRUE STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

WE may judge of the ſatisfaction this gave to Valentina; for this was the name of Fazio's wife. She fell upon his neck, and thanked, and flattered him ſo much, as before ſhe had teazed him with reproaches and objections. A multitude of plans were ſtruck out of future happineſs and glory; and preparations for the journey were made with all ſpeed.—But when the very day fixed for his departure was come, Valentina, on whom Fazio, as we may eaſily imagine, had inculcated the profoundeſt ſilence, Valentina, I ſay, did not fail to make common cauſe with the reſt of the family, and remonſtrated againſt the journey as before. She pretended as if ſhe had ſtill her doubts, was laviſh of her prayers and entreaties, and was almoſt diſſolved in tears, without feeling the leaſt uneaſineſs. Fazio paſſed for a fool. The whole town made game of him, and he laughed at the whole town in return.

While he was on the way to Marſeilles, his wife, whom he had left behind at Piſa, continued to play the part ſhe had begun. She was inceſſantly complaining of her poverty, while in private ſhe had plenty of all things. For her huſband had left with her a ſum of money which was more than ſufficient for defraying her neceſſary expences. Every one lamented her fate, and yet ſhe had no cauſes for pity but what ſhe was forced to affect.

Fazio placed out his pieces of gold, for which he got good bills of exchange on an eminent banker at Piſa, and wrote to his wife that he had diſpoſed of his ingots of gold, and was already ſet out on his return. Valentina ſhewed the letter to her relations and acquaintance, and to all that were willing to ſee it: and every one that ſaw it was filled with ſurprize. The majority ſtill doubted of the reality of Fazio's good fortune, when he arrived in perſon at Piſa.

He appeared with a triumphant air, diſtributed his embraces on the right hand and the left, and related the ſucceſs with which his chymical labors had been crowned, to all the world; not forgetting to add, that his bars on being aſſayed, turned out to be the pureſt and the fineſt of gold. He corroborated the verbal teſtimonies of his good fortune, by ſpeaking and ſubſtantial proofs, and fetched from his banker's nine thouſand gold dollars in ſpecie. To this kind of demonſtration no objection could be made. The ſtory was told from houſe to houſe, and all men extolled his knowledge in the occult ſcience of the tranſmutation of metals. The very man, who but a few months before was pronounced a confirmed fool by the whole city at large, was now elevated by that very city to the rank of a great philoſopher; and Fazio enjoyed, at one and the ſame time, the double advantage, of being honored as both learned and rich.

There was no longer any need of concealing his wealth, and therefore he gave ſcope to his deſires. He redeemed his farm from the mortgage, bought himſelf a title at Rome, for connecting reſpect and riches together, he procured a magnificent houſe and a couple of eſtates, and made over the reſt of his money to a merchant at ten per cent.

He now kept two footmen, two maid ſervants, and, according to the prevailing mode of the times, two ſaddle horſes, one for himſelf, and the other for his wife. In this manner they enjoyed the pleaſure of knowing themſelves to be rich; a pleaſure that is far more ſenſibly felt by ſuch as have been formerly in want. Valentina, who was now a woman of too much conſideration to look after the affairs of the houſe herſelf, took home to her, with the approbation of her huſband, an old and very ugly relation, with her a young and beautiful daughter.

For living to the top of the grand ſtile, (probably it was then the faſhion at Piſa, as it is now in our principal towns,) Fazio reſolved to keep a miſtreſs. He caſt his eyes on the daughter of the aged relation, who, as was ſaid above, was extremely handſome. She was called Adelaide, and was in the age of coquetry and love, either of which alone is ſufficient to lead a man into folly.—Adelaide lent a very willing ear to the overtures made by Fazio, and ſoon entered into ſo intimate a correſpondence with him, as to occaſion a diſagreement with his wife. But ere Valentina had time to penetrate the ſecret, or to convince herſelf of her huſband's infidelity, Fazio had already ſpent a conſiderable ſum of money on his dear Adelaide.

Valentina was jealous of her rights to the laſt punctilio, and it grieved her much to ſee herſelf under the authority of an uſurper. Diſcord broke in upon their conjugal union. Valentina, according to the ordinary courſe of things, became ſullen, and Adelaide imperious.—One day they quarrelled ſo violently, that Valentina turned the old houſekeeper, with her daughter, out of doors. Fazio, on remming home, took this procedure very much amiſs, grew ſo much the fonder of Adelaide, and hired a ſuitable lodging for her. Valentina, who was very violent by nature, could no longer moderate her fury.

Fazio, having in vain tried every method to pacify or to deceive her, retired to his eſtate in the country, and had Adelaide brought to him. This no ſooner reached the ears of Valentina, (who, in her jealouſy, was more like a fury than a woman) than ſhe meditated the moſt horrid revenge. Without once reflecting on the melancholy conſequencies, ſhe reſolved to impeach her huſband, before the magiſtrate, as the murderer of Grimaldi. She put her dreadful ſcheme in execution on the ſpot; and Fazio, who was dreaming away delicious moments in the company of his fair-one, never thought of the ſtorm that was gathering over his head.

The judge, in the firſt place, examined into the circumſtances delivered in by the informant, and then diſpatched perſons to dig up the ground in Fazio's cellar; where, finding the remains of Grimaldi's body, Fazio was ſeized in the arms of Adelaide, and carried to priſon. At firſt, he denied the charge; but, on being confronted with his wife, and ſhe appeared as his accuſer, he immediately exclaimed: "Wretch as thou art, had I loved thee leſs, thou wouldſt not have been entruſted with my ſecret; I was weak from my love towards thee, and thou haſt brought me hither." The torture, which at that time was ſo dangerous to accuſed innocence, extorted from Fazio a confeſſion of all he had done, and even of what he had not. He accuſed himſelf as the murderer of Grimaldi, although he was not; and was ſentenced to forfeit his poſſeſſions, and to ſuffer death at the place of public execution.

Valentina, on being diſmiſſed, would have returned to her habitation, but was not a little ſurpriſed at finding it beſet with officers of juſtice, who had even turned her children out of it. No more was wanting than this freſh misfortune for completely rendering her a prey to deſpair. The ſtings of conſcience already wrung her heart: for, her revenge being ſatiated, ſhe had opened her eyes, ſaw the raſhneſs of her conduct in all its extent, and had a full preſentment of her future miſery. Pain and remorſe now aroſe to their height. In frantic mood ſhe ran about with diſhevelled hair, and implored the judge to ſet free her huſband, whom ſhe herſelf had delivered up to the hangman. The ſight of her children redoubled the pangs of her ſoul.

The whole city reſounded with this melancholy event. Valentina, who was a horror to herſelf, had not even the poor conſolation of exciting compaſſion. Relations and acquaintance hated and avoided her like a ravening beaſt.

Fazio, in the mean time, was awaiting his deplorable doom. He was led to the place of execution along the principal ſtreets. He aſcended the ſcaffold with great compoſure, avouched his innocence, and curſed the impetuous jealouſy of his wife. He was executed; and his body, according to cuſtom, was expoſed on the ſcaffold as a terror to beholders. Rage and deſpair had in the mean time tranſported Valentina to the dreadfulleſt of all imaginable deeds. She took her two children by the hand, and hurried them with haſty ſtrides, and continually weeping, to the place of execution. She preſſed through the croud, who made way for her to paſs, and loaded her with execrations.

But Valentina was deaf to all that paſſed. She reached the foot of the bloody ſcaffold, and mounted with her children the fatal ſteps, as though ſhe would once more embrace the body of her ſpouſe; Valentina led her children quite up to the bleeding corpſe, and bade them embrace their deceaſed father. At this doleful ſight, and at the cries of theſe poor children, all the ſpectators burſt out into tears, when ſeddenly the raging mother plunged a dagger into the breaſt of one, ran upon the other, and ſtretched him dead beſide his dying brother. A univerſal burſt of horror and diſmay aſcended the ſkies! The populace ran to hold her—but, already ſhe had ſtabbed herſelf with the poignard, and fell lifeleſs on the bodies of her huſband and children.

The ſight of the two murdered children, and the mother wallowing in their blood, filled all that were preſent with deteſtation and terror. It was as if the whole city had met with ſome general calamity. Aſtoniſhment and dejection took

hold of every mind and heart. The inhabitants roamed up and down the ſtreets in gloomy ſilence, and the croud was inceſſantly renewing round the ſcaffold where the blood of the children and the mother was mingled with the blood of the innocent father. Even the hardeſt hearts were melted into pity and compaſſion.

The judge, affected by the relation, granted leave to the family to inter the bodies of the father and mother in a place without the walls. The two children were buried in the church of St. Catharine. The tradition of this melancholy event has been preſerved at Piſa to the preſent day, and it is ſtill related there with viſible concern.

THE WOMAN RESTORED TO LIFE.

From an account of a "Tour through Killarney," by CASPER LLOYD, Eſq.

DR. DOBBS (who was a phyſician of eminence in Youghall, a ſeaport town in the county of Cork, Ireland) uſed frequently to take a walk in the ſtrand by the ſea ſide to collect ſhells, coral, &c. He happened one morning on paſſing the door of a hut, to obſerve a large concourſe of people aſſembled for the purpoſe of attending to the grave the remains of a poor woman, who had apparently died the day before. The doctor purſuing his walk, ſoon got at a conſiderable diſtance from the houſe, but was ſuddenly ſtopped by a great uneaſineſs of mind, attended with a ſtrong conviction that the perſon about to be interred was not dead. For a while he reſiſted the impulſe as a matter of caprice, vague ſuppoſition, or whim, but his increaſing uneaſineſs at laſt determined him to try if his feelings were right or not, and for that purpoſe he haſtened back to the cottage. The coffin was called down and placed under a large table, around which ſeveral of the relations and friends of the deceaſed were ſeated, circulating the parting glaſs amidſt noiſe and uproar. The Doctor having begged their attention to what he had to ſay, informed them of the extraordinary uneaſineſs with which he had been affected, as alſo the conſequent opinion that the perſon, to attend whoſe funeral they had aſſembled, was not dead, and therefore deſired that he might ſee the body. At this unexpected addreſs ſome laughed heartily, whilſt others were diſpleaſed, and inſiſted that as the time fixed for moving the corpſe was arrived, it ſhould be immediately taken out; upon which the Doctor finding but little was to be done by gentle means, had immediate recourſe to another expedient. He told them that ſeveral there knew him to be a medical man, that men of his profeſſion had an undoubted right to ſee for themſelves in ſuch caſes, and, in ſhort, if they moved the corpſe he would call them to a ſevere account at ſome future time. This remonſtrance had the proper effect, the coffin was opened, and the Doctor, putting his hand under the ſmall of her back, declared that the woman was not dead; he then ordered her to be taken out of the coffin and put into a warm bed, which was immediately done, and in a ſhort time there appeared evident ſigns of returning life.

The Doctor attended her cloſely for ſeveral hours, and had the pleaſure, before he left the houſe, to ſee his patient in a fair way of recovery. In a few days ſhe was able to wait upon the Doctor at his own houſe, and after the firſt effuſions of gratitude were over, made him the tender of a fee; but he told her that as what he had done was from a ſudden impreſſion and a ſenſe of duty, he was not eaſy to take it. The poor woman was quite diſtreſſed by his refuſal, and ſignified ſhe could not be happy without he permitted her to make ſome return for the trouble he had experienced on her account; upon which the Doctor conſented that as he knew ſhe was a good knitter, ſhe ſhould every year bring him a pair of knit woolen gloves on the anniverſary of her deliverance. To this propoſal the poor woman gladly acceded, and, I have the pleaſure to add, made the annual offering of gratitude many times.

ALLEGORY.

PRUDENCE through the ground of miſery cuts a river of patience, where the mind ſwims in boats of tranquility along ſtreams of life, until ſhe arrives at the haven of death, where all ſtreams meet.

ANECDOTE.

Milton was aſked by a friend to inſtruct his daughters in the different languages. To which he replied, "No ſir, ONE TONGUE IS SUFFICIENT FOR A WOMAN."

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM

ON SPRING.

BEHOLD returning Spring appears,
And decks each verdant mead and grove,
The ſadden'd face of nature cheers,
And kindly tunes each heart to love.

The veſtiges of winter's reign
No more upon the mountains lie;
The ſturdy oak, the frozen plain,
Revive beneath the vernal ſky.

Each murmuring brook, no more congeal'd,
Again reſumes its wonted way,
Each leaf, each bud, no more conceal'd,
Starts into life and greets the day.

Now pleaſure ſporting o'er the plain,
Invites to join her feſtive band;
Now gaily leads her ſmiling train,
And kindles rapture o'er the land.

Hail! ſweet reſtorer of the year,
With joy, and peace, and pleaſure crown'd;
With thee I'd paſs my ſhort career,
In one continued bliſsful round.

May 15, 1799. I. A.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM

On ſeeing the amiable Mrs. H. after a long indiſpoſition.

I KNOW thee, fair and fragile form,
Sweet relic of affliction's ſtorm,
Yes, well I know that look ſerene,
That placid, unaſſuming mein;
Tho' now no more thy cheeks diſcloſe
The ſofteſt tints that grace the roſe,
Thy languid eyes have loſt the fire,
That youth, and hope, and joy inſpire;
The loves and ſmiles no more appear,
Gleaming thro' pity's kindly tear;
Still in that faded form I trace,
Each nobler virtue's genuine grace,
The energetic love of truth,
And knowledge that inſpir'd thy youth,
The ſenſibility benign
That made another's ſorrows thine,
The gentle look, the air reſign'd,
Sweet emanation of the mind;
All, all the ſoul's pure worth impart,
All ſpeak the virtues of thy heart;
Beauty muſt fade, and genius fail,
Wit prove an unregarded tale,
But Virtue ſtill ſhall tow'r ſublime,
Victor o'er ſickneſs, fate and time,
Above this ſtormy ſcene ſhall riſe,
And bloſſom in ſerener ſkies.

CORNELIA.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

On a Young Lady, who preſented the author with the Poem, "Dr. BLAIR'S GRAVE," a ſhort time before ſhe died.

CHARLOTTE, farewell, forever fled,
Thou left with haſte this mortal life;
By angels guarded thou waſt led
To endleſs bliſs, and ceaſing ſtrife.

Where troubles ne'er corrode the breaſt,
But all is endleſs peace and love,
'Tis there the bleſſed ſafely reſt,
And ſing the praiſe of God above.

Then will I learn with early care,
From this, thy book, myſelf to ſave;
Like thee may I myſelf prepare,
Nor ever fear to meet the grave. S.

THE WISH.

FAR from the reach of fortune's pow'r,
Oh, let me ſpend each fleeting hour
From galling ſlavery free!
The wretch, who works the mine, is bleſt,
Compar'd with him whoſe tortur'd breaſt
Ambition's ſlave muſt be!

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

LOVE.

THIS virtuous paſſion, is that which eſtabliſhes an intimate correſpondence between the ſexes; and creates at firſt a ſtrange, but pleaſing ſenſibility: It has a tendency to ſoften the rigid emotions; and tame the turpitude of uncouth diſpoſitions: It is that faculty which influences the mind to acts of pure benevolence; and from an abundance of the heart produces a complacent countenance, a graceful ſmile, unfeigned innocence, inviting geſtures, affectionate and pleaſing converſation, &c.

He knows not the value of this amiable power of the mind who conſtrues love to be the reſult of ſenſual luſts; he ſees not the ineſtimable pleaſure of a mutual affection; and is as little accompliſhed to approach the ſacred altar of Hymen, as the beaſt of the field

Hearts ſuſceptible of this quinteſſence of ſocial happineſs, enjoy a ſort of Heaven on earth;---they feel the thrilling vibrations of the ſacred flame gradually inſpiring them with ſecret joy;---an unbounded ſcene of intellectual bliſs opens to their view; and their minds ſoar with avidity on the wings of contemplation to explore the regions of pure delight. The ſenſual man diſcerns not the happineſs of which his ſoul might be ſuſceptible; he is amuſed for a moment, then is betrayed into a ſtate of ſtupid lethargy; It is true he has a ſoul that ranks him a ſmall degree above the brutal creation; but alas! he feels not the pleaſing emanations of SENTIMENTAL love, that kind of love that purifies the mind,---that flows from the ſmiles of reaſon,---that reigns moſt commonly in the perſon of refined TASTE; and that unremittingly fills the ſoul with alacrity, and is forever ſupported by a continual ſucceſſion of tranſporting pleaſures.

Love has a very different effect, on different minds; on ſome it ruſhes with impetuous power;---ſeems to be the TYRANT and ſole governor of the ſoul, and rules with imperious ſway over all the paſſions.

Others again feel it in a moderate degree,---are ſoothed into a ſtate of perfect tranquility; every turbulent emotion is huſhed into deep ſilence by the influence of reaſon;---the ſenſes in ſoft tranſport all harmonize together, and ſerve as VEHICLES only, to bear away the impreſſions made by external objects, to the ſanctuary of the ſoul. When Reaſon acts as MODERATOR in the mind, and love aſſumes the office of CHIEF RULER; the proceſs of the tender affections, move on ſecure from the violence of ſtormy paſſions, and the chimeræ of whimſical notions.---The ſoul is all delight;---every thought flows in ſtrict uniſon; in ſhort, the perſon participates of celeſtial happineſs, and feels within his mind a Heaven.

Love has been called by ſome a bewitching paſſion, a torturing deity, a tyrant, &c. But I think it merits more worthy appellations. Call it the fountain of heavenly bliſs, becauſe it partakes of the divine nature.---The golden chain, becauſe it links us together by the moſt precious ties of ſocial affection,---and call it the baſis of ſociety, becauſe it prepares the mind for the happy enjoyment of the conjugal ſtate.

New-York, May 29, 1799.

ANECDOTES.

SOME years ago Mr. Thickneſſe, of London, being in very great want of money, applied to his ſon, the preſent Lord Audly for aſſiſtance. On being denied, he immediately hired a cobler's ſtall directly oppoſite his Lordſhip's houſe, and had a ſign put up, with theſe words in large letters: "Boots and ſhoes mended by Philip Thickneſſe, Father of lord Audly." This brought his Lordſhip to terms, and Mr. Thickneſſe was ſupplied with every thing he wanted but on expreſs condition of quitting the ſtall and his new occupation.

IN the year 1715, when Doctor Halley's calculation of the year Solar Eclipſe, was a general converſation, a Turkiſh envoy who happened to be in London, ſaid he was certain the prediction was fallacious, for God never revealed ſuch things to unbelievers. The eclipſe appeared at the moment it had been calculated, and Lord Forſer aſked the Turk, what he thought then? "That they muſt have their intelligence from the devil, for God Almighty would hold no correſpondence with ſuch a wretched ſet of unbelievers as the Engliſh aſtronomers," was the Turk's reply.

MAXIM.------WE are often more agreeable through our faults, than through our good qualities.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1799.

We have seldom to record a more distressing and unaccountable catastrophe than was on Thursday night witnessed at the house of Mr Treadwell Jackson, near Brooklyn, (L. I.) Having returned from a visit at his brother's where he had passed the evening, he soon dispatched his servant for him, but in his absence, impelled by causes which are unknown, he resorted to the horrid expedient of murder and suicide, by first shooting Mrs. Jackson, and presently after himself. We are only authorised to give this bare statement of the facts, being unacquainted with the particulars. Mr. Jackson was reputed to be a man in very easy and pleasant circumstances, and his lady an accomplished person---they were married on the 21st of last December.

A letter from a house of the first respectability in Rotterdam, dated 3d March, says, "The French Government have repealed their decree, concerning the Role d' Equipage, and that of British goods, as they regard American vessels."

Ship Pegasus, T. Conkling, master, arrived on Tuesday, in 42 days from Cadiz.

A few days previous to sailing, an express from Madrid brought news that a general action had been fought between the German and French troops, and that the latter were severely beat.

The French Consul at Cadiz says, he had instructed the Captains of all the privateers commissioned by him, not to disturb any American vessels whose papers are regular: but his feelings were so hurt on seeing the Americans fire a general salute on the occasion of Capt. Truxton's Victory, that he declared his intention of countermanding the above instructions.

There are upwards of 25 French privateers out of Cadiz, principally manned with Spaniards, and very much indulged by the Spanish government.

Extract of a letter from M. Bunelle, to a respectable merchant in Baltimore, dated

"Cape Francois, April 28.

"Every thing has been amicably settled here towards adjusting differences between France and the United States; and it is the most sincere wish of every one here that the trade with the United States will soon be renewed. The privateers are all recalled, and those American vessels which were brought in as prizes, and on which sentences had been passed, have been released; and we are pleased with the flattering hopes that our intercourse with your country will soon be advantageously recommenced."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated 29th March, 1799.

"I have learned from various quarters, that the gallant defence made by our armed merchant vessels against French privateers, in several instances, has greatly tended to inspire a respect in the crews of the latter for our flag Captain Gamaliel Bradford, commanding the ship Mary, of Boston, carrying 25 men, and 10 four pounders, has acquired much reputation by repulsing two French privateers of superior force, and entering safe at Malaga, a few days ago with a valuable cargo of fish and sugar. He had not a man killed or wounded. The French privateers soon followed him into the same port, having had two men killed and thirteen wounded---some of them mortally. Letters from Algiers advise, that the French privateers, which have so long infested the Straits of Gibraltar are now very cautious in not approaching near American vessels, until it be ascertained whether they are well armed or not."

PROVIDENCE, May 29.

By Capt. G. Tyler, of the ship Charlotte, which arrived here on Saturday last, from Lisbon, we are informed---That an open insurrection had taken place against the French in Piedmont. That in Turin the French commandant had been massacred, and that troops have been ordered there from Genoa and the Cisalpine Republic. That at Milan there was also an insurrection, and in Naples (though the French are in full possession of that kingdom) there are frequent nightly massacres.

Capt. Tyler further informs, that a vessel had arrived at Syracuse from Alexandria, and the crew, with the exception of ten men who escaped, were instantly put to death by the Sicilians. It was reported when this vessel left Alexandria, that Buonaparte had returned with 10,000 men.

We further learn by Capt. Tyler, that the day he sailed from Lisbon, a courier had arrived there from Madrid, with an account of a conspiracy being discovered, in which twenty four persons of consequence were concerned.

Seven thousand British troops had arrived at Lisbon before Capt. Tyler sailed, and more were daily expected.

NORFOLK, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Capt. A. Golden to his owners in this town, dated Tortola, April 3, 1799.

"On the 24th March, in lat. 23, 10, long 61, 10, I was so unfortunate as to be captured by a French privateer out of Gaudaloupe, and myself and four of my crew taken out of my vessel, and she ordered for that island. Same day they took the schr. Lydia, Capt Waring, on board of which they put my boy and me, with seven others belonging to the privateer. Three days after being in sight of St. Martins, I retook the Lydia, and next day arrived here safe with her.

"You will wonder how I effected the re-capture of the Lydia, when their numbers were so much superior; they had but one sword, and supposing they had nothing to fear, took no care of; but at the point of it I drove such down below as I thought proper, and locked the hatches on them; the others I made work the vessel.

"The Lydia was loaded with staves and heading, which will fetch a good price here."

LEXINGTON, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bairdstown, dated April 9th, 1799.

"This day arrived at this place, three gentlemen from Natchez; they inform us, they left that place on the 25th February, in company with three officers, and on the night of the 20th of March, on the bank of Tennessee, were set upon by a party of Indians, whilst they were asleep in their tent. The Indians bound them by the necks to trees, whilst they examined their baggage, and selected and packed up their property and money, and collected their horses, saddles, bridles, &c. and rode off, leaving them nothing but the few clothes they had on their backs. One of the party in attempting some opposition was wounded in the shoulder by the stroke of a tomahawk. There were a number of letters from gentlemen at Natchez to their correspondents in Kentucky, and also from General Wilkinson to the Secretary of War taken away among the property."

CHARLESTON, May 20th.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, a melancholy accident happened in Santee river; as JohnGaillard, esq son of John, with his wife, his two small children, the sister of his wife, Mrs. Lord, wife of Mr. Richard Lord, of this city, and several servants, making eight in the whole, were crossing the ferry, a squall arose, which drove the boat on a sunken log, which upset her. Mrs Gaillard, and her youngest child, an infant, were drowned; the others by holding to the boat, were saved. Mrs. Gaillard was the daughter of the late Andrew Lord, esq. of this city; to her husband and remaining child her loss is irrepairable, and her numerous friends will long lament the untimely fate of this amiable lady.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) May 11.

We are informed, that a small shallop coming from Ship harbour (in which were passengers, Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Capt. S. late of the R. N. S. regt.---her two daughters---an infant at her breast, and a servant woman) attempting to put into Cole harbor, during the late gale, struck on the bar; the sea ran heavy, and terrified at the shocks, Mrs. S. the two young ladies, and the servant went on deck; when unfortunately, by a dreadful surge, the three latter were swept into the sea and perished---the child was torn from the parent's arms and shared the same fate. Mrs. S though severely bruised, was preserved by striking against the companion which covered the entrance of the cabin.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN

May be accommodated with Genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 60 Vesey-Street 61 tf.

GLOVE MANUFACTORY.

Mrs. HART, No. 71 Chamber-Street,

Respectfully informs the ladies and shopkeepers of New-York, that she manufactures every kind of ladies and gentlemen's GLOVES, either of Silk, Leather, Muslinet, Nankeen, or any kind of Stuffs. Handsomely worked to any pattern required, and at the shortest notice. June 8---2

COURT of HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening the 18th ult. at Huntington, (L. I) by the Rev. Mr Schenk, Mr WRIGHT COLES, to Miss ELIZABETH YOUNGS, both of Oyster Bay, (L. I.)

On Tuesday the 28th ult. at Albany, by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, THOMAS MORRIS, Esq. of Canandaiquai, to Miss SALLY KANE, daughter of John Kane, Esq. of Schenectady.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr Stuebeck, Mr PETER STANFORD, to Miss ANN WILEY, youngest daughter of the late Alderman Wiley, deceased.

Same evening, by the Rev. Dr Beach, Mr ANTHONY GRAYSON, to Miss CATHARINE SIXTUTES.

On Thursday evening, last week, by the Rev. Dr Moore, Mr WILLIAM SHAW, merchant, to Miss JANE B. ROBINSON, daughter of Mr Robert Robinson.

Same evening, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Capt. ISAAC CHAUNCEY, to Miss CATHARINE SICKLES, second daughter of Mr John H Sickles, merchant.

At Philadelphia, by the Rev Bishop White, Mr CHARLES LUDLOW OGDEN, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH MEREDITH, daughter of Jonathan Meredith, Esq.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr FALCONER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his benefit is fixed for Monday Evening, 10th of June, when will be presented the very popular Tragedy (written by Frederick Schiller, author of the Robbers, &c.) called

The Minister,

OR, CABAL AND LOVE.

End of the Play, the much admired mock Italian Trio of *TING, TANG, TA.*

To which will be added, a grand serious Pantomime Ballet, called, The

Death of Captain Cook.

As performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, upwards of 500 nights, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore with unbounded applause. The original Music and Accompanyments by Monsr. Rochefort.

Tereboo (King of O-wy-hee)	Mr Hallam, jun.
High Priest	Mr Perkins
Perrea	Mr Martin
Koah	Mr Bates
Principal Natives,	Messrs. Jefferson, Hogg, Lee, &c.
Emai (Princess of O-wy-hee)	Miss Westray
Female Natives,	Miss White, Miss Bates, Miss Cook, &c.

ENGLISH PARTY.

Captain Cook	Mr Barrett
Lieutenant	Mr Tyler
Lieutenant of Marines,	Mr Miller
Sailors	Messrs. Shapter, Leonard, &c.

With scenery, Dresses, and Decorations---descriptive of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of O-wy-hee, in the Pacific Ocean.

In Act 1st the Marriage Ceremony, peculiar to that Country of Perrea and Emai: a Combat between Perrea and Koah.

In Act 2d the arrival of the Resolution; friendly reception given to Capt. Cook, by the natives; Characteristic Dance, peculiar to the Country; Manners of sacrificing a criminal, and the assassination of Capt. Cook.

In Act 3d. Procession and interment of Capt Cook, with military honors.

Stamped Paper.

BONDS, NOTES, BILLS of LADING, &c. for Sale by J. Harrison, no. 3 Peck-Slip.

Lottery.

TICKETS in the NEW-YORK STATE ROAD LOTTERY

Examined at this Office, no. 3 Peck Slip.

This day is published, complete in one volume, The interesting NOVEL of the

Horrors of Oakendale Abbey,

price 6s.

COURT of APOLLO.

HIM WHO LIVES NO MORE.

A SONG.

SWEET Maid, I hear thy frequent figh,
And mourn to fee thy languid eye;
For well I know thefe fymptoms prove
Thy heart a prey to fecret love.
But tho' fo hard a fate be thine,
Think not THY grief can equal MINE.
Hope may thy vanifh'd bloom reftore;
I figh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE.

The youth for whom thy bofom fighs,
Shall oft delight thy confcious eyes;
And oft his voice, in accents fweet,
Shall friendfhip's foothing tone repeat;
But he for whom my cheek is pale,
For whom my health and fpirits fail,
Nought to my eyes can e'er reftore,
And I fhall hear his voice NO MORE!

Thou, in exiftence, ftill canft find
A charm to captivate thy mind!
To make the morning ray delight,
And gild the gloomy brow of night;
But Nature's charms to me are fled!
I nought behold but HENRY DEAD!
What can my love of life reftore?
I figh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE!

At a Court of Chancery, held at the City Hall in the city of New-York, the feventh day of May, in the year of our Lord 1799,

PRESENT

the Hon. Robert R. Livingfton, Efq. Chancellor.

John Palmer,

vs.

James Greenleaf.

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filed therein by the faid complainant againft the faid defendant, whereupon procefs of fubpœna to appear and anfwer hath been duly iffued and returned, and the faid defendant, James Greenleaf, hath not caufed his appearance to be entered in this fuit, as according to the rules of the court the fame ought to have been done, in cafe the faid procefs had been duly ferved; and an affidavit having been made to the fatisfaction of this court that the faid defendant, James Greenleaf, refides out of this State, to wit, in the City of Waſhington, in the State of Maryland. Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr Troup, of counfel for the complainant, that the faid defendant, James Greenleaf, do appear in this court, on or before the twentieth day of July next, and in default thereof that the faid complainant's bill of complaint be taken pro confeſſo, to the end that fuch decree may be made in the premifes as to this court fhall appear juft and right: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inferted in at leaft two of the public news papers printed in the State of New-York for the fpace of eight weeks fucceffively.

Extract from the minutes,

58---8t Peter R. Livingfton, Regiſter

PORTER, &c.

Hibbert's Brown Stout,
do. Porter
Burton and Taunton Ale
Philad. & N. York Porter,
do. do. Ale
Newark Cider.

} Of the firſt quality, by the ſingle dozen, tierce, or quantity.

Alſo,

Madeira Wine, White and Red Port, Claret, Sherry, Liſbon, &c.

For ſale by William M. Hitchcock, & Co.

No. 200 Water-ſtreet, fronting Beekman-ſlip.

NB. Porter and Cider for exportation, put up in the beſt manner, on accommodating credit, for approved notes. May 25. 62 tf

MORALIST.

FRIENDSHIP.

PURE friendſhip is the moſt noble and ingenuous of all ſentiments---a ſincere, diſintereſted, affectionate regard, with virtue for its guide, and happineſs for its object. Regardleſs of the riſe or decay of fortune, except what reſults from virtue or its oppoſite, it riſes ſuperior to external circumſtances, and contemns the venality of the world. Founded on ſuch great principles it "ends not but with life"---and even may be ſuppoſed to ſurvive the diſſolution of the body, live to immortality, and ſmile on the ravages of time In this conſiſts, in part, the true dignity of human nature. Let the votaries of apathy and malignity cry down the paſſions; ſtill there is a principle of diſintereſted affection in the human heart---a principle which the ſentimentaliſt muſt feel, even the infidel believe, and for the poſſeſſion of which, in the ſilent hours of our devotion we ought to thank the bounteous Father of Creation.

SALE BY MORTGAGE.

WHEREAS James M'Claughry, by an aſſignment or inſtrument of writing, bearing date the 1ſt day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, did aſſign, tranſfer, and let over unto Henry Felthouſen, a certain indenture of leaſe, and all and ſingular the premiſes therein contained; which leaſe contains all that certain lot of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſeventh ward of the city of New-York, and known and diſtinguiſhed in a certain map or chart thereof made among other lots, by Caſimer Th. Goerck, by Lot number 495. Bounded weſterly in front by Second-ſtreet, eaſterly in the rear by lot number 2, northerly by lot no. 496, and ſoutherly by lot no. 494---Containing in breadth in front and rear each 25 feet, and in length on each ſide 75. To have and to hold the ſame from firſt day of May 1796, for 20 years, under certain covenants, rents and conditions in the leaſe annexed to the ſaid mortgage mentioned and contained: Provided nevertheleſs that if the ſaid James ſhould pay to the ſaid Henry fifty dollars on the firſt day of November laſt, purſuant to a certain ſealed bill, bearing even date with the ſaid aſſignment, then the ſaid aſſignment was declared to be void; but if default ſhould happen to be made in the ſaid payment, then the ſaid Henry was declared to have full power to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſaid leaſe and premiſes at auction. And whereas default hath been made in the payment of the ſaid money. Now therefore notice is hereby given that the ſaid indenture of leaſe and premiſes, and all right and title of the ſaid James thereto will be ſold at public auction on the premiſes, on the tenth day of September next, at twelve o'clock at noon of the ſame day, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the principal and intereſt due on the ſaid bill. Dated this 7th day of March 1799.

49---6m. HENRY FELTHOUSEN.

A Phyſical Notification to the Citizens of New-York.

IF there are any perſons within this city, who are afflicted with any diſorders of ever ſo long or ſhort continuance, (billious cholic, billious fever and yellow fever not excepted) ſuch as nervous, hyſterical, dropſical, conſumptive, rheumatical, with the pthyſic, or aſthma; hyſterical, apoplectical, or fits of the falling ſickneſs, numb palſy, either general or local, diſabled limbs, exceſſive heat in ſome parts, and diſagreeable cold in other parts of the body, pains in the ſtomach, head or breaſt, with palpitation, want of appetite, and want of power to digeſt any kind of wholeſome food, worms in old or young, moveable or fixed pains in any part, exceſſive bleeding, or with almoſt a continual loſs of blood, or fluids any way either of man or woman, or with any difficult ſwellings or ſores of any kind, diſabled limbs, or any unhealthy obſtructions of any kind in either ſex. moreover if any of thoſe perſons deſpair of relief from eſtabliſhed local phyſicians in town, and wiſh to apply to a ſtranger, who has really found out remedies for moſt thoſe diſorders which have been heretofore conſidered incurable, and he doubts not of compleat cures for them applications be ſeaſonably attended to, the above deſcribed may order enquiry to be made for aſſiſtance and relief, at no. 37 Cheſnut ſtreet.

*** The above deſcribed phyſician and ſurgeon, altho' a ſtranger, hereby informs the citizens in town, that he holds himſelf bound by the ties of humanity and juſtice, to reſide in town ſo long as will be abſolutely neceſſary for the well-being and recovery of thoſe patients who ſeaſonably apply, and continue to pay a ſtrict attention to his advice. May 18. 59 tf

GEORGE G. BUFFET,

No. 76 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

OFFERS the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Public at large the following articles for ſale very low for caſh.

HAIR POWDER.
Beſt ſcented Marechalle,
do. Violet,
do. Bergamot,
do. Plain,

BROWN POWDER.
Marechalle,
Dutcheſe,
Bergamot,
Orris do.
Violet do.

POMATUMS
Marechalle,
Dutcheſe,
Vanille,
Elliothrope,
Milleſleurs,
Bergamot,
Citron,
Lavender,
Bears Greaſe.

SCENTS.
Muſk,
Bergamot,
Citron,
Lavender,
Thime,
Roſemary.

SCENTED WATERS.
Cologne,
Hungary,
Lavender,
Honey water,
Milleſleurs,
Carmy,
Bergamot,
Arquebuſade, for ſwellings, bruiſes, contuſions, cuts, ſcars, &c.
Orange flower,
Roſe,
Noſiau,
Red Lavender.

Spirits of Cochlearie,
Eſſ. Antiſcorbutic, for the gums.
Syrup Peſtoral, for cold, cough, and conſumption.
The genuine Balſam of Life, which will expel all pains of the head and Stomach.
Peſtoral Lozenges.
Peppermint do.

SHAVING SOAPS.
Beſt Naples,
Shaving Powder,
Eſſ. of Soap,
Windſor,
Italian ſquares.

Superfine Pearl Powder,
Superfine Rouge,
Lip Salve,
Silk Puffs,
Swandown Puffs,
Combs of all kinds,
Comb Bruſhes,
Tooth Bruſhes,
Tooth Powder,
Opiat do.
Writing paper,
Wax, Wafers,
Ink-powder, Quills,
Blacking balls,
Tupee Iron,
Shaving boxes and bruſhes
A variety of other articles.

CHEAP BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mrs. Wentworth is about to open one in Stamford, in a very healthy Pleaſant Situation, and will take ſix young Miſſes as Boarders. Spelling, Reading, writing, plain Sewing, and Needle Work, will be taught. The terms is 75 Dollars a year for particulars enquire of William Fitch New-York, or to John W. Holly, in Stamford.

May 4, 1799. 57 6w.

ROBERT and JOHN SHARP

HAVE removed from no. 91 William-Street, to no. 93 Maiden-Lane, the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs Mallaby and Durand, where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS. April 20. 55-tf

EDUCATION.

WILLIAM PIRSSON reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that the

ACADEMY,

no. 417 Pearl-Street, late the Rev. Mr Phillips's is again opened for the reception of Youth of both ſexes, where are taught the following branches of education, viz. Engliſh grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Geography. The young ladies are taught plain and fine Needle works, by Mrs Pirſſon, in a ſeparate apartment. They beg leave to offer their grateful acknowledgements to thoſe ladies who have hitherto patronized her ſchool, and hope that by their united exertions, they will give ample ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to entruſt their children to their care.

N B. French, Muſic, and Drawing by eminent maſters.

A few young Ladies may be accomodated as Boarders, at Mr. Pirſſons Academy, No. 417 Pearl-Street.

T. WORTMAN,

Attorney and Counſellor at Law, and Notary Public,

HAS removed his Office to No. 87 Maiden-Lane, formerly occupied by John F. Roorbach, Eſq. deceaſed. The buſineſs of the late Mr. Roorbach, will be continued at the ſame place. 36---tf

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